





## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

THURSDAY, January 19.

MR. SLOAN was against the passage of the bill because it would keep the people in suspense, a state which he himself did not like. He had expected that when we met here the embargo would have been repealed. He wanted to know whether the embargo was to remain on till September? He would not, however gloomy the prospect, forego the hope that congress would relieve the people from the burden which they could not bear. Any man might see what would be the effect of this law. Congress would meet in May, and would continue the measure a little, and a little longer, and eventually rise without removing it. He wished once again to restore the smiles of content, to this once happy land; and to do it without an extra session.

MR. QUINCY. Mr. Speaker, if the bill under consideration had no other aspect on the fates of this country, than its terms indicate, I should have continued silent.—If the question upon it involved no other consequences than those of personal inconvenience to us and of expense to the public, I would not now ask the indulgence of the house. But I deem this bill to be a materially component part of that system of commercial restriction under which the best hopes of this nation are oppressed. I consider this measure as intended to induce this people still longer to endure patiently the embargo, and all the evils which it brings in its train, by exciting and fostering in them delusive expectations. A great crisis is, to all human appearance, advancing upon our country. Gentlemen may attempt to conceal it from the nation, perhaps from themselves, but every step they take has an influence upon that crisis, and small as they may deem the decision on this bill, in its effects it will be among the most important of any of the acts of this session.

It is very painful to me, Mr. Speaker, to be compelled to place my opposition to this bill, on ground resulting from the conduct of the administration of this nation. I say, sir, this is very painful to me, because I have no personal animosity to any individual of that administration. Nor, if I know myself, am I induced to this opposition from any party motive. But, sir, acting in a public capacity, and reasoning concerning events as they occur, with reference to the high duties of my station, I shall not, when I arrive in my conception, shrink from any proper responsibility, in spreading that conclusion before this house and nation. One thing I hope and certainly shall deserve from the friends of administration. The acknowledgment that I shall aim no insidious blow. It shall be made openly and distinctly, in the day-light. Be it strong or be it weak, I invite those friends to parry it. If they are successful, I shall rejoice in it not less than they.

This is the position in relation to the conduct of administration which I take, and on which I rest my opposition to this bill; that this house when it passed the embargo law was under a deception touching the motives of the administration, in recommending that measure—that it has been, in adopting that measure, instrumental in deceiving this people as to the motives which induced that law; that if it passes this bill, it will again act under a deception touching those motives, and again be instrumental, unwarily and unwillingly, as I believe, in deceiving this people, in relation to them. I think I have stated my ground of opposition so clearly as to admit of no misconception.—And invite gentlemen to meet me candidly upon it. When I speak of deception, I beg gentlemen not to misunderstand me. I will be as just to the administration as I mean to be true and fearless in the performance of my duty to this people. By this term I do not mean any moral obliquity, and direct falsehood or palpable misrepresentation. But I intend by it political deception. That species of cunning, not uncommon among politicians, which Lord Bacon calls "left handed wisdom." This is exhibited, when ostensible and popular motives are presented as inducements to a

particular line of conduct, and the real and critical ones are kept behind the curtain.—This is practised when those who have obtained an influence over others, troll them by the means of fair promises upon troubles in a downhill path, and so are enabled gradually to shove them by gentle motions farther than at first they had any intention to go. We witness this species of political deception, when we see men meshed in the coils of a complicated policy, and then dragged wither soever their leaders will, through sheer shame, at breaking the cords of that net in which they have suffered themselves incautiously to be entangled.

[Speech to be continued.]

WEDNESDAY, January 25.

#### DEBATE

On Mr. Quincy's resolutions, to enquire into the conduct of the President of the U. S. respecting the collectorship of Boston.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Quincy said, whether it was or was not an offence to keep in an office, the salary of which is 5000 dollars a year, a man who had declared his inability to execute it, was for the house to determine. The charge which he had made was simply this; that an officer had been compensated for doing no services, and kept in a situation the duties of which he was unable to perform. It was an offence that so great an office as the collectorship of Boston should be kept in this position; the U. S. paying to an individual 5000 dollars a year for inadequate services, contrary to the express wish of the gentleman himself, who, ever since June, had not been in the town of Boston; and of consequence the execution of the duties of the office had been totally dependant on one individual, the deputy collector.

You send a law on (said Mr. Q.) to be executed, and by one individual. The deputy says he will not act; the collector is unable to act, and the consequence is, that the law is not executed. In answer to the question whether the country has suffered, I will state a fact; the deputy collector of that port had a right to resign his office to the collector; and if the collector had been an efficient man, there would have been no difficulty; but because he was not efficient the law is not in a state of execution. I take this position because the facts which I have stated can be proved. Whether the house will or will not agree to these resolutions, is no concern of mine; nor if gentlemen chuse to utter any abuse do I regard it. I stand before this nation, and fear not to do my duty.

Messrs. Johnson, W. Alston, D. R. Williams, J. G. Jackson, Dana, M'Creery, Bacon, Rhea, Macon, Bibb, Southard, Masters, Fisk, Sloan, Rowan, and Key followed Mr. Quincy in debate, all of whom differed with Mr. Quincy as to the propriety of adopting the resolutions. The reasons assigned by gentlemen were various, but generally to this effect: that it would be indecorous, if not beyond the power of this house to call upon the President of the U. States for his private correspondence with any individual, without doing which, it would appear that none of the facts could be established; that were the facts established and the charges maintained, they constituted no crime or misdemeanor, and it was said by some of the gentlemen no ground for reprehension; that, constituting no crime or misdemeanor it was not a matter coming within the cognizance of the house, or on which an impeachment could be grounded; and being a matter on which the house had no constitutional power to act, it was also a matter into which it was not their province to enquire. [The debates which now take place in the house on important topics, are so frequent and extensive, that their length precludes any one paper from giving the whole of them. We therefore select Mr. Bacon's observations on this subject in reply to Mr. Quincy, as he is a representative from the same state with him; and as his speech will give a general view of the arguments against the resolution.—Nat. Intel.]

Mr. Bacon said, that whatever might have been his feelings on the subject matter of these resolutions at the moment when they were first propounded to the House in so menacing a style by the hon. mover; yet from the course of reflection which had since taken place in his own mind, as well as from a view of the reception which the resolutions had since met with on all sides of the House—the feelings which their extraordinary nature were at first calculated to excite, had in his bosom totally changed.—He really thought that the gentleman by the indiscreet course which he had taken on this occasion, had reduced himself to a condition in which he was an object of sensations very different from those of resentment. For himself he now harbored no other passions in relation to him than those

of sympathy. It was now very evident that his ill-advised zeal had led him into a labyrinth, where his own political friends could not consent to follow him. From the first moment when the proposition was submitted he had not entertained a doubt, that such must be the result; he had too high an opinion of the honorable sentiment and correct principles which he must presume would ever govern a large portion of the minority of that House, to suppose that they would conduct otherwise. It was now clear that the mover of these resolutions having been for some time past plunging on from one degree of extravagance to another, had at last brought himself to a point where he must either stop, or travel by himself.

What is really the sum and substance of this mighty accusation which is brought up as a solemn ground of impeachment against the Chief Magistrate of our country, even according to the gentleman's own shewing? It is not even that he refused to receive the resignation of a public officer, because it is not until within a few days that it has been specifically tendered; this is a thing which has always been within the power of that officer to do, and whatever might be the inclination of the President, he could not refuse it. It is only then that the President had persuaded the Collector of Boston to delay the period of his actual resignation, and to continue in the occupation of his office for a longer time than he was desirous of doing, in order that it might afterwards be conferred upon another person, to whom it was not then convenient to receive it, or whose services were then needed in another capacity. Well, sir, allow all these facts, of which, however, as a public man I can know nothing, to be true in their full extent, what is there reprehensible in it? and who has been injured by the procedure?—Not Gen. Lincoln certainly, for he had it in his power at any moment to retire by an actual resignation. It is not alleged that during the two years for which the office is said to have been thus held, the public service has suffered, either by unfaithful or negligent performance of the duties attached to it, this is not even pretended.—But when pressed on this point, which the gentleman appeared to feel fully the force of, he brings forward the circumstance of the present state of inexecution in which our laws are placed by General Lincoln's resignation, and that of his deputy, to prove that the public service has in this way suffered, and adds that this state of things might have been prevented had Gen. Lincoln's place been earlier supplied. Now the same gentleman had long since told the House, that it was utterly out of the power of the government to carry our laws into execution by any human means whatever, and to-day we are told that this inexecution in the port of Boston is attributable to the want of an earlier appointment of a Collector; it is for the gentleman to get along with these paradoxes, no one else can. But there is something in the circumstances of these sudden resignations, given in at a critical moment, without previous notice to the government, which bespeak a preconcerted and systematic design to defeat the operation of our laws, embarrass the government and prostrate the national honor at the feet of faction and anarchy. Another instance of the same character has just been mentioned by a gentleman from South Carolina, and is perhaps to be followed up by all your revenue officers of the same description of politics with the late Collector of Boston; and thus in a moment is the authority of our laws trodden down, and their obligations sported with, by men who have long been standing enemies of the toleration and moderation of the government, and who have lived upon its particular bounties; to me, sir, conduct of this sort speaks a language which it is impossible to mistake, and excites emotions which it is perhaps better to repress.

Sir, the name of Gen. Lincoln would not by me have been wantonly dragged into this debate, nor should I have presumed to sport, with any animal versions, upon the conduct of a man venerable for his years, and respectable for his revolutionary services and achievements, had he not have suffered himself, as is manifest, from his own connivance at least, to have been ushered into this house, through the indiscreet zeal of his own unlucky friends, as the weapon by which they would annoy the Chief Magistrate of our country—far be it from me to indulge in regard to such a character any reproachful epithets, or any language which the disparity of our age and standing would render indecorous and improper.—But there are some circumstances growing out of the disclosure which has to day been laid before the House by my colleague, which it is impossible to overlook, or to contemplate with entire apathy.

What were the facts as stated by the

gentleman himself—that general Lincoln, tho' well known to have been utterly opposed to the present chief magistrate in his political sentiments and conduct, has the liberality of the government; permitted no more than its justice, been permitted for these eight years past to continue in the possession of a most honorable and responsible office, and in the reception of its great emoluments to the tune of \$5000 a year, and that in opposition to the wishes of the political friends of the executive; a law according to the gentleman's statement, a still greater stretch of indulgence. For nearly two years he has even been permitted to retain it as a sinecure, without the performance of its ordinary duties; and for this liberality, and all this indulgence, what is the requital which that officer and his friends return to the government? The one furnishes to the other that sort of evidence by which it is vainly hoped that this very indulgence may be turned as a weapon against his benefactor, and be made the ground of a public accusation. As to the fact it is not possible I should be mistaken, for though it is not stated by my colleague that the evidence which he has adduced has been put into his hands by general Lincoln yet it must be evident that the letters which have passed on this subject between him and the executive, and which the gentleman states are in his hands, could only have been furnished either directly or indirectly by gen. Lincoln himself. What a picture does this statement present; a man who for a long period of years has lived upon the liberality of the government; who by the favors that he has been permitted to enjoy from the bounty of the nation, has amassed a liberal fortune, deserts its service and abandons his post at a most critical and important moment, and then to avert from himself the public censure and public indignation, turns and endeavors to wound the hand that has fed him, and raised him from penury and want, to affluence and ease.—Throwing for a moment out of view the utter futility of the charges as they are attempted to be laid, there is something in the means by which they have been got up, that is too utterly revolting to every honorable sentiment of the heart to allow one to think of it with composure. The public feelings cannot with impunity be wantonly sported with, nor can the public indignation by any stratagems of this sort be diverted from its proper object. It will fasten upon those, and those alone, who by a precipitate and probably preconcerted abandonment of duty at a critical moment, have suffered the government of their country to be set at defiance, and the authority of the nation defeated and trampled upon.

In reply to the observations of various gentlemen against his proposition—

Mr. Quincy observed that neither the temper of his political opponents, nor the disagreement of his political friends, would change his mind on a subject which he had well considered. If he was in an error concerning the charge, or rather allegation which he had made, he was willing to stand before the nation alone in support of it. It gave him no sort of pain or anxiety. Mr. Q. replied to several incidental observations made by gentlemen in the course of the debate, but which are not noticed in the course of the preceding sketch. In relation to the execution of the late embargo law, he said that the deputy collector had not dared to execute the law, not from any insurrection or disobedience to the laws, but from a determination in the community to bring the laws of the U. S. where he hoped the people of this country always would bring the laws to the decision of the judiciary. In particular cases (said Mr. Quincy) gentlemen, whose vessels were loaded with property to the amount of perhaps 80 or 90,000 dollars, were called upon by your laws either to give bond in six times the amount of the cargo, or to unload their vessels. They refuse to unload; the collector breaks open the hatches and takes possession of the property, and as soon as that is done, he must give bond in the state courts to the amount of 180,000 dollars, or double the amount of the property seized. This is a civil right of the citizen. The instant your officer begins to execute that law, before one day is at an end, he will have been obliged to give bond in a million of dollars or to have gone to jail. The deputy collector therefore could not put at hazard the whole hopes of himself and his family by executing a law which brought him into such obvious danger. Gentlemen say that I admitted that this law might have been executed. That was not the bearing of my expression. It was, that if the law had been executed, the head of the office, if an efficient man, would have been competent to execute it; but not when that head is an individual, who is absolutely from infirmity confined to his house, and almost to his bed. The misfortune is that there is not now a responsible officer to execute your laws; and it is this which a

led to the present motion. Mr. Quincy, that, convinced that it was proper, an inquiry should be made, notwithstanding the gentlemen near him had asked him to draw his resolution, altho' alone he wished a question to be taken on it. He said that gen. Lincoln had been kept in office for his revolutionary services, and reward for his revolutionary services, if it were so, the executive had no right to gratify any man by a sinecure at the expense of the public interest. The facts which had stated, if the house would go to a committee of enquiry, he could prove that he had not, as suggested by his colleague, received his information from gen. Lincoln, and this was all he would say at that point. Mr. Quincy said his observations had been attributed to a desire to excite New-England. He said New-England was in a state of excitement under the operation of the embargo laws; laws some of the wisest men and best patriots of the country deemed unconstitutional so much so that they could not support them. This was the general sentiment. Suppose it to be the case that this should ever pass an unconstitutional law, what must be the course of the executive? They could pursue no other mode of constitutional remonstrance; and, failed, he said they had no other than a constitutional resistance. He said that course would not be taken, because he hoped the government would set the example, and the incorrectness of the principle on which it acted. He maintained the correctness of the ground that, which is passed by, which in the opinion of people their interests are entirely destroyed. The law could not be enforced. His being as he had stated them, he had to lay the subject before the nation in the house, he said, was the guardian rights of the citizens, and had an enquiry into the manner in which they were filled. And though he might in this opinion, deeming it his duty in the enquiry, he said he should not support the motion.

The question on the PASSAGE of the resolution (Mr. Quincy having withdrawn his motion that it lie on the table) was taken by Yeas and Nays as follows:—

YEAS—Mr. Quincy.

NAYS—117.

From the New York Gazette, &c.

The readers of the Gazette, will recollect the correspondence spoken of yesterday in our copy from the Albion, a London paper.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—General action between the Spaniards of the centre, and the French upon Barcelona, &c.

MADRID, "Our government has ordered to the scene of action, by force all the troops which were on the environs of Madrid. The passed through, the regiment of Jaen, in two divisions, the which exceeded 2000 men; and aspect considerable reinforcement of kingdoms of Andalusia, Murcia and Valencia."

"An officer of the Walloon arrived from the army of Catalonia the same time couriers have a the armies of Arragon, Castile and Navarre; they also passed on to and nothing has transpired to the contrary."

"The following are the latest which have been received from Toledo, Nov. 10.—The yesterday marched from hence towards Calahorra; so that yesterday were assembled 27,000 men. The day before yesterday, the Ceres, set out for Madrid with orders for all the troops they to advance by forced marches to be sent to Don Francisco. It proceeded to Exea, and arrived yesterday. The enemy were in great numbers at Lodosa, and we expect to our left flank, but we shall receive them; for should they shall have 34,000 men in our troops, and anxious to try with the enemy. We have cavalry. To-day Castanos hence to Cintruénigo. We 2000 men of our division bridge, in order to be prepared they should attack us by the day Castanos stated that he determined that eight days before the enemy cease to march in that direction. It is also the said Napoleon, on the Vian, but this is uncertain have begun to arrive in a



that general Lincoln have been utterly opposed chief magistrate in his government; and conduct, has the justice, been permitted to continue in the honorable and responsible reception of his great of \$5000 a year, on to the wishes of the executive; and what gentleman's statement of indulgence. That he has even been allowed to secure, without the ordinary duties; and for all this indulgence, what other that sort of evil, vainly hoped that this be turned as a weapon, and be made the accusation. As to this I should be mistaken; stated by my colleagues which he has adduced has not that the letters which subject between himself and which the gentleman demands, could only have directly or indirectly himself. What a picture present; a man who of years has lived upon government; who by been permitted to enjoy of the nation, has a une, deserts its service at a most critical and then to avert from and public indignation endeavors to wound the man, and raised him from affluence and ease, out of view the charges as they are there is something in they have been got up, volving to every honorable heart to allow one to impose. The public impunity be wantonly the public indignation this sort be diverted. It will fasten upon me, who by a precipitate abandonment of ment, have suffered the country to be set at authority of the nation upon.

Observations of various proposition—

assured that neither the political opponents, nor the political friends, would subject which he had was in an error or rather allegation, he was willing to stand in support of it. It gain or anxiety. Mr. incidental observations in the course of are not noticed in the sketch. In relation late embargo law, he collector had not dared not from any insurance the laws, but from a community to bring the he hoped the people would bring the law judiciary. In particular gentleman, whose property to the amount of 90,000 dollars, were laws either to give amount of the cargo. They refuse to speak upon the halcyon of the property; done, he must give to the amount of the amount of the is a civil right of the our officer begins to one day is at an obliged to give bond to have gone to the therefore could the whole hopes of by executing a law such obvious danger I admitted that executed. That my expression: It been executed, would efficient man, would execute it; but not individual, who is confined to his house. The misfortune is responsible officer to it is this which a

to the present motion. Mr. Quincy said, that convinced that it was proper that an inquiry should be made, notwithstanding gentlemen near him had asked him to withdraw his resolution, altho' alone he should draw a question to be taken on it. He denied that gen. Lincoln had been kept in office as a reward for his revolutionary services; and, if it were so, the executive had no right to gratify any man by a sinecure at the expense of the public interest. The facts which he had stated, if the house would go into a committee of enquiry, he could prove. He said he had not, as suggested by his colleague, received his information from gen. Lincoln, and this was all he would state on that point. Mr. Quincy said his observations had been attributed to a design to excite New-England. He said New England was in a state of excitement under the operation of the embargo laws; laws which some of the wisest men and best patriots in the country deemed unconstitutional, and so much so that they could not submit to them. This was the general sentiment. Suppose it to be the case that this house should ever pass an unconstitutional law; what must be the course of the people? They could pursue no other mode than a constitutional remonstrance; and if that failed, he said they had no other resource than a constitutional resistance. He hoped that course would not be taken, because he hoped the government would see the evil of its ways, and the incorrectness of the principle on which it acted. He maintained the correctness of the ground that, when a law is passed by which in the opinion of the people their interests are entirely destroyed, the law could not be enforced. His motives being as he had stated them, he had wished to lay the subject before the nation. This house, he said, was the guardian of the rights of the citizens, and had a right to enquire into the manner in which offices were filled. And though he might be alone in this opinion, deeming it his duty to make the enquiry, he said he should not withdraw the motion.

The question on the PASSAGE of the resolution (Mr. Quincy having withdrawn his motion that it lie on the table) was taken by taken by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS—Mr. Quincy.

NAYS—117.

From the New York Gazette, Jan. 26.

The readers of the Gazette, will find, the correspondence spoken of yesterday, which we copy from the Albion, a London paper by the Packet:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

General action between the Spanish army of the centre, and the French; attack upon Barcelona, &c.

"MADRID, Nov. 16.

"Our government has ordered to advance to the scene of action, by forced marches all the troops which were on their march in the environs of Madrid. This day has passed through, the regiment of the line of Jaen, in two divisions, the strength of which exceeded 2000 men; and they expect considerable reinforcements from the kingdoms of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia.

"An officer of the Walloon guards has arrived from the army of Catalonia; and at the same time couriers have arrived from the armies of Arragon, Castile, and Navarre; they also passed on to Aranjuez, and nothing has transpired to the public.

"Madrid, Nov. 19.

"The following are the latest accounts which have been received from the armies:

"Toledo, Nov. 10.—The first division yesterday marched from hence to the environs of Calahorra; so that yesterday there were assembled 27,000 men at the point. The day before yesterday, the two brothers, Ceres, set out for Madrid with peremptory orders for all the troops they should meet to advance by forced marches. A courier was sent to Don Francisco Palafox, who proceeded to Exea, and he returned yesterday. The enemy have been forced in great numbers on the side of Lodosa, and we expect to be attacked on our left flank, but we shall be ready to receive them; for should they attack us, we shall have 34,000 men in our position, good troops, and anxious to try their strength with the enemy. We have, besides, 2,500 cavalry. To-day Castanos set out from hence to Cintruénigo. We have placed 2000 men of our division to defend the bridge, in order to be prepared, in case they should attack us by Tudela. Yesterday Castanos stated that Napoleon was at Vittoria; but this is doubtful. He has determined that eight days shall not elapse before the enemy cease to make movement in that direction. It is also mentioned that the said Napoleon, on the 4th, went to Yvain, but this is uncertain. Provision have begun to arrive in abundance, which we place in our rear. Should the enemy delay their attack, we shall in less than 8 days, having collected our troops and provisions, march to Caparosa, and unite with the troops of our right, which exceed 20,000 men, we shall attack them on their left flank; such is the plan of the day, if new circumstances do not change it."

"Tudela, Nov. 13. On the night of the 10th, the division of Valencia marched hence under the command of senior Roca, by the bridge and high road of Pamplona, with all the train of artillery. At the same time the army which was at Alfaro, (having left this place some days) passed the river Arga, under the command of senior Caro, as did also the other division of Sodava, and directed their march so as to attack the enemy on the right, front and left of his positions at Milagro and Caparosa. All the divisions are expected to arrive at these points by day-break on the 11th. It is said that the attack has commenced, and on our part we have no doubt of its success. All is in motion here. Troops continue to arrive in large parties. Of the result of our operations I shall inform you in my next.

"Head-quarters at Martorell, Nov. 9.

"On the 7th in the evening, our general set out from hence, and arrived at the Linea. He held himself in readiness to attack the French by three points on the other side of the Llobregat. All the morning of the 8th, in spite of the rain, which lasted the whole day, he heard here the thunder of artillery, and the fire of musketry. Our troops had advanced as far as the range of the cannon of the fortress of Barcelona, which fired upon them. Another division could not advance on the side of the plain of the river Bassos, which was flooded, so that our troops were obliged to return at night, fatigued and soaked with the rain, to occupy the same positions at the river Llobregat.

"The enterprise of yesterday would have been decisive if the weather had been favorable, for the French were on all points abandoning their positions, and retiring within the protection of Barcelona; and also if the column of gen. Laguna had been able to pass the river on the side of St. Andre. Upon the whole, it is some glory to have advanced within reach of the gate of St. Antonio, the battery of which fired several times upon our troops, who, in spite of the fatigue of their march, and passing the whole day without refreshment, displayed their indefatigable valor in the face of the enemy."

The above letter from Tudela, dated the 13th, is sent to me by a friend who is in the army. I cannot equally guarantee the following which I have received from Aranjuez. The facts stated were generally believed yesterday, but though nothing has arrived to contradict them, they have this day considerably diminished in credit:

"Aranjuez, Nov. 17. A Spanish cabinet courier has just arrived here with the important news that D. Francisco Palafox, having learned that Castanos had prevented the army under his command from molesting the enemy, while they withdrew their troops to engage Blake, which they accordingly effected with success, has taken the command of the troops from Castanos, and passing the Ebro at three points, has forced the enemy's line, compelling them to several actions, that were disputed with much bloodshed, but in which the enemy were routed. The army of the centre will now form a junction with that of Blake, by which means the enemy's division that advanced to Burgos must be entirely cut off, besides a considerable number who had not reached that city. It appears that the son of Castelar is in Segovia, and that Blake is in Valmaseda. It is understood that this information is official, and that the President has ordered all intelligence, whether of a favorable or adverse nature, to be communicated to the public. Cuesta gave orders this afternoon, that his travelling carriage should be in readiness which I have already seen pass this way; I have observed also that he had a conversation for a quarter of an hour with a foreigner, whose name I do not know. His nephew and the governor of St. Ande-ro retired during this conversation. It is also stated that he has been honorably acquitted respecting the dispute he had with Valdes and his nephews in the council of war, and that he is soon to set out for the army, to take the command of that of Estremadura. They say that Castanos is in bad health; he will no doubt, come here to recruit himself. Three of our couriers have arrived here this afternoon. We hope they bring favorable intelligence.

"P. S. Madrid, Nov. 19. By letters from Navarre, written by some officers, we learn, that our troops attacked the enemy on the 13th, took possession of Caparosa and its heights, passed the Ebro at three points, on all of which the enemy has been defeated with considerable loss. When the courier who has brought this intelligence left the army, the action continued on every point with the greatest vigor."

"Coruna, Nov. 20. We have little intelligence here that can be relied upon relative to the details of the various actions general Blake has fought. It is certain, however, that he has displayed great skill in conducting the retreat of his army, though the loss he has suffered is very great. It was reported yesterday that the army of Castanos had succeeded in an attack on the French, in consequence of which the right of the enemy would be cut off. Nothing official has, however, arrived on this subject. It is likewise reported that a junction has been formed between the armies under sir John Moore and sir David Baird, at least by their advanced guards; but this requires confirmation."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

Mr. Mumford, yesterday presented to the house of representatives, memorials from three wards, in the city of N. York, against the last embargo act. These memorials were lengthy and took a spirited view of the evils likely to arise from the enforcement of it, as also of its unconstitutionality.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on Mr. Nicholas's resolution. A debate took place on filling up the blank for the time when the embargo should be raised. The speakers this day were some for the 4th of March, others did not name any particular day, but hoped it would be an early one; Mr. Epes advocated the 4th of June, on the ground that we should by that time be prepared for any emergency and give the belligerents time to know our determination and thereby allow them the opportunity of relaxing in their unjust measures towards us.

Extract of a letter dated Providence, January 23, 1808.

"We are under martial law. Our Governor this day ordered our four companies to protect the embargo—the companies met, and resolved that they would dismiss, and retire to their houses. Information having been lodged with the Collector that an attempt would be made to get off a small sloop that had been seized by the custom house officers, was the reason for calling in military aid. The sensations excited among the inhabitants by this act are not to be described.—The streets were soon thronged; and had a single shot been fired, the whole military force would have been massacred, and many houses demolished. At 9 o'clock P. M. a party of men, from 2 to 300, took possession of the sloop—cut a passage of about a mile through the ice—bent her sails—and hung her rudder, and she is now under way with a brisk breeze."

[Boston Centinel.

STATE OF THE SPANISH FORCES.

Army of Navarre and Biscay

Capable to take the field immediately, 154,150

Will be in readiness by the end of the year, 40,959

195,109

Army of Catalonia,

Capable to take the field immediately, 59,670

Troops which Reding will receive, 35,000

94,670

Add auxiliary English forces, 40,000

Total in readiness to take the field by the end of the year, 329,799

Reserve, 182,000

Total 511,770

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Legislature of this commonwealth, met yesterday at the State House agreeably to adjournment. There being a quorum of both branches, at the hour appointed for assembling, they immediately proceeded to business; and appointed a joint committee to wait on his honor the lieutenant governor, with the information, that the legislative departments of the government were organized and ready to proceed on the public business. About 12 o'clock, the committee reported, that his honor would meet the two branches to-morrow [this day] at 12 o'clock; when the court adjourned.

[Boston Gaz. Jan. 26.

The following Memorandum was handed us by a gentleman, who has just arrived in town from Montreal, and who took his minutes from the commandant's books. He also informed us that large quantities of produce were suffered to go on, without entry, the officers of the Post not being able to report the whole.

Merchandise Entered at the Post of St. Johns (Canada,) between the 2d and 6th January, 1809—a period of only four days.

85 bbls. Pot Ash,

337 bbls. Pork,

167 bushels Corn,

1390 lbs. Hogs Lard,

8235 lbs. Cheese,

80500 lbs. fresh Pork,

500 lbs. Sole Leather,

84 dressed Calf Skins,

1000 lbs. Bar Iron,

450 lbs. Hemp,

40 bbls. Tar,

100 reams Paper,

2922 lbs. Clover Seed,

1550 lbs. Chocolate,

1330 prs. Women's Shoes,

2495 lbs. Butter,

3 hds. Leaf Tobacco,

6 lbs. Manufactured do.

40 lbs. Honey,

10 Saddles,

16 bush. Beans.

N. B. Reported, but not entered, 60 bbls. Rosin, and 40 hds. Tobacco. Exported, 632 bushels Salt.

(Boston Gazette.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for 30

4 pound loaf 15

2 pound loaf 7½

1 pound loaf 4

JAMES HARRISS,

Clerk of the Market.

February 1.

Information to Travellers.

THE BRIDGE at Four Mile Creek, being now passable, the Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have opened a road from their Turnpike road near Lido's Tavern, into the Georgetown road at the mouth of Mr. Custis's lane, which will save nearly a mile and a quarter in the distance from Alexandria to the Georgetown ferry, and by actual survey is less than one eighth of a mile longer than a straight line, and passeth over level ground.

Jan. 31. 3c.

American Literature: A STANDARD WORK.

IT is with pleasure we inform the public, that we yesterday received proposals announcing intentions of publishing a work which must be of incalculable advantage to all classes. It will be a valuable Note Book to the Historian, enabling him to systemize his ideas, and also afford readers whose time or means may be contracted an interesting compendium of the great outlines of the history of all nations to the present time. This work is entitled "A Compend of History," and comes highly recommended to the public, by Dr. Samuel Smith, President of Princeton College, James Abercrombie, Philadelphia, John Doubty, President of the Morris Academy, New Jersey, and other characters of celebrity who have inspected the manuscript. Some very respectable patronage is already given this effort of American genius, and we recommend it to our readers as being worthy of their support. Its expense to subscribers will be of very small consideration.

January 30. 3c

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,

James M'Guire,

Wm. Rhodes,

Thomas Shreeve,

John Janney,

Committee of Council.

January 21.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Seven Dollars Fifty Cents.

January 24.



## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Corryell, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Carter, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred-street 88 feet to a 20 foot alley—Also a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 foot alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the office house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

2awdpayt

## District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith

complainant,

AGAINST

Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased.

defendants.

## The said defendants, Emily

Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:

November Term, 1808.

John Hartney,

complainant,

AGAINST

William Hambley, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch,

defendants.

## The defendants John Mawson,

George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambley and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

12wam.

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

## FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'or.

September 24,

90

## PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK,

## THE MANUAL

OF THE  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT  
OR A  
NEW AND COMPLETE  
DICTIONARY

OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.  
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French  
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

## AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- BB to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 18 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Saltpetre.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.
- Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.
- Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenebriffe, and Malaga Wines.
- A few cases Medoc Claret.
- Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
- Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
- Holland and Country Gin.
- Irish and Country Whiskey.
- Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
- Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.
- Wine and Cider Vinegar.
- Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
- Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, string Lines, &c. &c.

September 12.

12

## District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,  
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.

Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, defendants.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25.

law2m.

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,

vs.

Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, defendants.

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

law2m

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

- Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
- Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
- Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
- Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
- Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
- Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-schulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
- 1 case black Persians.
- 2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
- 20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
- Best Black Pepper in Bags.
- Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt.
- Tallow Candles in boxes.
- Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
- Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
- Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks. Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

## TO BE SOLD.

At the Subscriber's house in Washington street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar-binery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad, Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Goods made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

## TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business, occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR,

Executor of John W.

Jan 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffett's GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff, Rappee Coarse and Fine, 20 boxes fresh MUSTARD, 20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd,

January 16.

## District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough,

complainants,

AGAINST

Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff,

defendants.

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, Brown and Joliff, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25

law2m

## District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.

November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel

and Ranald M'Kinzie,

complainants,

vs.

William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company,

defendants.

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25.

## VOL IX.]

Sales at Ven

every Tuesday

WILL BE S

the Vendue Store, co

Water street

Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

be bills of the day—A

which are on limitation

which are established, can

be purchased at the

prices.

P. G. Mar

Cotton and

Have just published

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal of

interesting matter. For sale

at one price.

October 6.

Just Publish

BY COTTON AND

And for sale at the

(Price One Do

The Exile of

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late

January 6.

Just Publish

For sale at the Subscriber

THE LAW

O R,

Man as he ought

Neatly bound in boards, at

one dollar.

ALMANA

for the year 1809, by the

single one.

Just Receiv

A large supply of PLAY

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyc

No. 16, is received, and N

a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly

for their copies, especially

received but a few numbers

to pay for one or two numbe

to pay for ten or fifteen.

RO

City Tavern

ALEXAND

AT THE SIGN OF THE

WILLIAM O

From the City of Annapol

RESPECTFULLY inf

R and the public in ge

taken that justly celebrated

called The CITY TAVE

lately in the possession of

He hopes, by assiduity and

the greatest satisfaction to

no exertions on his part s

keep up the high charact

vern has, as being one of t

or: and assures them th

have an assortment of the

good walters.

Travellers and others wi

accommodations at the abo

reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by

month